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EDISON'S GIFT TO SCIENCE.

An Operating Table, with an X-Ray

Lamp and Perpetual Vacuum Tube. NEW YORK, April 12.-In a few days

country a combined perpetual vacuum pump, X ray lamp and operating table. The plans are now in the laboratory at Orange, and the first machines will be constructed dur-HALF FARE. ing the next week in time to be ready for the exhibition by the electrical engineers to be held in this city shortly. The plan of exhausting the Crookes tube is the same as have experimented with the Roentgen rays. offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 36 The vacuum pump is attached to a wooden Jackson Place, Massachusetts avenue and upright about four feet high and exhausted into a vessel at the bottom and side of the upright. A suction pump brings the mercury into another tube and carries it up until i empties into the reservoir at the top of the upright. The pump used to raise the mercury and force it up is operated by electricity, the same induction coil being used C., H. & D. RY. Cincinnati,

to light the lamp and run the pump, which can be started by the touching of a button. Instead of the X ray lamp being concealed in a box, as heretofore in Edison's experiments, it will be placed to the side of the upright and under a table. The table will also be an invention and a novelty the way of an operating table. It will placed on castors and will run in grooves. The table will be a quarter of an inch thick and may or may not be covered with antiseptic cloth. The light will be stationary. The patient to be operated upon will be placed upon the table, which may be shoved forward or backward in its grooves, so that the portion of the body the physician wishes to examine may be brought directly over the X ray lamps. The fluoroscope can then be adjusted to the eyes of the our command, and then as expeditiously as operator and the injury plainly seen.
"I believe," said Mr. Edison, "that

have found about the only practical use of the X ray. The only thing that I can find it is applicable to is the science of surgery. I am also positive that the X ray is nothing more or less than a sound wave. I will be assailed upon all sides for saying so, but I believe it. It is the only thing to which I can liken it. I have found that it will not pierce steel, but will go around the corner For instance, if you place a plate of steel say four feet square, in front of a lamp and get behind it with the fluoroscope you can see nothing. Go to the edge of the steel and turn the fluoroscope at an angle, as

though to catch the rays turning around the corner, and the fluoroscope will be uoroscent, showing that the rays travel like ound waves. Again, when the fluoroscope is brilliantly fluorescent the bones are not shown sharply. At other times, when the fluoroscope is not brilliantly lighted, the bones will be clearly defined. The fluorescence is caused by the agitation of the

the photographs and they seem to be wrong

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Daughter Fatally Wounded.

NEW HAMPTON, Ia., April 12.-Herman

Boak, a stone mason of this city, to-day shot

and killed Michael Bartz and fatally wound-

ed the latter's son and young daughter.

Boak is a son-in-law of Bartz, who lives

three miles from town. Boak's wife recent-

ly secured a divorce from him. He lay in

wait in the brush for them while they were

on their way home from church and dis-

charged both barrels of a shotgun at them

at short range. The girl will die and it is thought the boy will. Boak mistook the girl

for his wife. He came to the city and gave

imself up immediately after the shooting.

LYNCHING IN ALABAMA.

Negro Who Was Charged with Mur-

der Taken from Jail and Hanged.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 12.-At Seale, Ala.,

Reddick Adams, who was in jail charged

with the murder of R. F. Renfree, a prom-

inent merchant of that place, was taken

from jail last midnight by a mob and

hanged. The crime for which Adams was

An Iowan Killed and His Son at

"Another proof that the X ray is simply a sound wave is that a sensitve flame is agitated when the X ray is thrown upon need information at Union Station and 2 verten street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A sensitive flame will roar if a bunch of keys are jingled twelve feet away from it, on account of the sound waves' action upon it. This theory will not be accepted by all, but those who do not care to accept THE INDIANAPOLIS WAREHOUSE CO. can go ahead on their own. I am satisfied that the X ray is a sound wave.

"As to Tesla's claim that he has been able to see through the body, I have seen

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MARLBOROUGH TO RETURN.

The Young Duke and Bride to Spend the Summer at Marble House.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 12-Few people are aware of the fact that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., is sojourning at Marble House, the house of his mother, Mrs. Belmont, but such is the case. Several days ago the housekeeper, with servants, arrived and immediately opened the house, and it was learned that Mr. Vanderbilt has been in town for a week and his presence was not known until to-day. He returns to school at Southboro, Mass., next week. The servants will then put the house in thorough order, as early in June Miss Smith, sister of Mrs. Belmont, will arrive, and Mr. Vanderbilt re-

at Marble House, and their apartments are now being renovated. A cluo man stated to-day that Marble House was to go to W. K., jr., upon his twenty-first birthday, and Mrs. lynched was committed last November. The negro waylaid Mr. Renfroe, killed him and then robbed the body, afterwards burning Renfroe's house. Adams was tried last at's New York residence to her son arold. Mr. Vanderolli spensor me in walking and cycling.

BALLINGTON AND MRS. BOOTH FINALLY MAKE A STATEMENT.

Their Reasons for Seceding from the Salvation Army and Organizing the Volunteers.

GENERAL BOOTH TO BLAME

HE OBJECTED TO EVERYTHING THAT SAVORED OF AMERICANISM.

Opposed Use of Symbols of Liberty, Tried to Enforce Odious Laws and Ignored His Son's Wishes,

NEW YORK, April 12.-Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth gave out the appended statement to-night at Volunteer head-

"Since our statement, written in response to the urgings we received to inaugurate a new movement, was issued, we avoided making any reply to the inaccurate statements which have, from time to time, appeared in print from the present leaders of the Salvation Army. In this attitude of silence we have been indorsed by our friends and the public. It was our intention to maintain this silence, but, during the last few days, news has reached us that portions of our private letters are being shown by London's representatives, who are putsons for our present position. Hearing of this, our friends and our officers who wish their position at our side to be understood, urge us to state some of our reasons for deciding not to take another command under the international government.

"We have appealed to the American people for help and support, and we cannot forget a decent respect for the opinion of mankind requires that we declare the causes which impelled us to this separation. It must, however, be conceded that our position has been 15 to 25 per cent. discount on and is a very delicate one from the fact that there is more of the personal element which we cannot eliminate from the controversy because of our family relationship with the founder and leaders of the Salva-

"It has been repeatedly asked why we do not publish our letter of the 31st of January, which has been so wrongly quoted as our resignation. That letter, being a private communication from son to father and brother, we have not felt that we could honorably make public. The receivers of the letter are at perfect liberty to do so, providing they print it intact.

"In justice to our present position, it must be stated, with emphasis, that no one letter embraces all the reasons for our inability to accept another command, but that letters covering a period of nearly two years past and also those of later date than the 31st of January, are necessary to an understanding of the situation, especially the letter of

LETTERS TO HEADQUARTERS. Edison will give to the physicians of the "On receipt of orders to leave America we wrote a letter, dated Jan. 10, asking if international headquarters had taken into consideration all the cons quences of the change of command at that particular time. The feeling towards England then existing in this country, the heavy financial responsibility of our new building, and our peculiar and unfortunate relations with the has been used by all the electricians who General (from whom we had received no communication of any character for nearly six months), made it appear to us a most unfortunate and ill-advised step. This letter was followed by others from us stating that

> we were preparing to fulfill their orders and to relinquish our command. "On Jan. 31 we wrote London stating some of our reasons for being unable conscientiously to accept another command, but making plain that we did not wish to in jure the army as the following sentence will show: 'We have wanted to have our dear people who from shore to shore of this territory believe in us and love us, and yet, How could we take another com mand feeling as we do? The only light we have received from God is that upon the path we have now determined to take, namely, to obey your orders and to resign

possible to return.'
"To preclude the possibility of the statement being made that we were unwilling to obey orders, or that the prospect of leaving this country was the cause of dissatisfacthis same letter (Jan. 31): 'It must not be said at any time that we have left because we were unwilling to leave America. This would be untrue, for we have made no re-monstance, nor have we refused.' It should

"First-That London's representatives, after they had precipitated the whole transaction and forced us from our position, so preventing our quiet farewell and retirement made the definite statement that we said that we had 'lost confidence in the General and in our international system of administration,' which reasons alone, by their own showing, would prove that we could not consistently accept another field under the

Second-It should be distinctly understood that our feeling regarding the matters of controversy were known by London prior to the sending of our farewell orders. Many letters passed between us and the General after our interview with him in this country previous to the time when direct communication from him to us ceased.'

AN ANTI-AMERICAN. Continuing, the statement gives these reasons for the action of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth:

"First-The General's visit was the pri mary cause of trouble between us and him-self. From first to last he impressed us with his displeasure and dissatisfaction with us personally and with our method of adminisering affairs. We loved and understood this country. He exhibited prejudice and mis-conception of it and its people. He objected to the display of the national flag on our badges and in our halls and homes. He said the time had arrived to cease carrying the stars and stripes at the head of our parades. He objected to the use of the eagle on our crests and constantly spoke depreciatingly of the country, its people and had over twenty men on board. explanation in answer to his attacks only increased the difficulty. With our affection for and knowledge of America this placed us in a most unfortunate position. He, in consequence, showed but little interest and sympathy with us personally. He spoke no word in public of approval of our toil and success, and in other ways we need no mention, made the visit one of the bitterest

"Second-During our experience in America we have gradually become convinced that the system of governing the work in this country from a foreign center by laws made by those unaware of the needs and conditions of the country, is neither wise por practical. Constant friction, on this acexisted between us and the international headuarters. points that we do not approve and we have

been made to feel that the government was such that, so far as we were personally concerned, we could not accept another command where we should have to administer the affairs while we ourselves could not agree with the rules it demanded and enforced. In many ways our authority limited; no books could be published unless revised by London; no prominent tion, no important move, even no change is detail of uniform, etc., could take place under this rule without correspondence to

utest detail, were | ceded to ers of foreign commands were obliged to en- 'tween the two powers.

force them, though they had themselves in no wise been consulted in the formulating of the same. Some time previous to our orders to say farewell, two more volumes came to hand. Portions of these volumes we did not approve, yet such rules and regulations we should have had to enforce in some other

should have had to enforce in some other countries if not in this one.

"Fifth—For years we had not been consulted on the important moves and innovations of the army, although supposed to be two of its most prominent and responsible officers. Great schemes, involving large sums of money, had been formulated and launched by international headquarters, and our first information of the same was through some publication, though through their policy of change of commissioners we might, in the future, have the responsibility for the vast burden and debt involved.

WISHES IGNORED

WISHES IGNORED. "Sixth-Our judgment was not accepted on matters vitally-affecting the welfare of the work in this country. For example, some years ago, in counsel with our leading officers, it was decided to enforce a rule against the use of tobacco by our officers. The evils of its use and associations were so evident and we so fully shared the opinion of our prominent officers, that the law prohibiting its use, together with that of intoxicants and drugs, was important, that we required abstinence from their use as a condition of membership. Some two years since a book of soldiers' rules and regulations was sent from England, in which it was distinctly stated that this was no longer to be a rule. We stopped the sale of the book and wrote, showing the strong feeling of our people here on the subject, sending copies of prominent staff officers' letters and giving our reasons for the maintenance of the law. We were told in reply that America must come into line with other countries and the law be abandoned. We refused and crossed out the paragraph in the books and told London of the harm such a change would accomplish. They wrote us the change would accomplish. They wrote us the following ultimatum on the subject: 'You should let it be known immediately that your own view of the matter is (as though our view had not been that of our officers), privately, to officers who confer with you on the subject that you regret very much that you issued the orders you did and that they were issued the orders you did and that they were issued with a misapprehension on the subject and without the knowledge of international headquarters, and that, of course, the General has had far wider experience than you have.' To this we replied: 'We cannot possitily do this, as with our present feelings it would be inconsistent, for, instead of wishing we had not issued such a rule, on the contrary, we only wish you would declare this a law to the whole world.' We have since learned that leaders in other countries. have had their judgment forced on the so much the determining of what happened

have been untrue and an outrage on our con-WANTED TO ANNEX US TO CANADA "Seventh-During his last interview with us in America, the General stated that he wished us to assist the struggling work in Canada by giving up a certain portion of the United States to be annexed to the Dominion. We expressed our willingness to further assist our comrades in Canada with money (having already helped them financially), but that the annexation of American territory to Canada was quite impracticable and would damage the work. Our arguments carried no weight, and the General considered them unreasonable. When we spoke of the national feeling, he closed the controversy by drawing his finger down the map of North America in three sections, declaring that ultimately he intended to cut the country in three, joinbreak down any national feeling that existed. We said such division would not suit the work in this country, where the unbroken Union of the States meant so much. After the General returned to England a lengthy correspondence followed, in which we gave a number of reasons against this annexation. They forced us to make the annexation, and at the present time the army work in Dako-ta, north Montana and north Washington is governed from Toronto, and we have been told that the officers hardly dare to let the citizens of these States know that their money goes to the Canadian headquarters. It was intended, on our removal from command, to divide this country, so we had built into

in the case of this particular rule as in evinc-

ing their policy in ignoring the judgment of responsible officers and the varying condi-

tions of different countries, and in endeavor-ing to force us to state that which would

our national headquarters a stone from each State, to typify the 'Union, one and insep-arable.' "Eighth-Though we repeatedly urged, after the resignation of our chief secretary, Will-lam Evans, that for the sake of the advance and safety of the work in America it was ab solutely necessary to choose for that position an officer from the ranks in this country who was an American citizen and familiar with the thought and sentiment of the American people, our request was ignored by interna-tional headquarters. We were told that the officer holding the position must be some one trained in England and well known to the General and chosen by international head-quarters. We had reluctantly to restrict our choice to an officer from England, and Colonel Eadie was sent.
"Ninth-In relation to our going to London for a conference with the General, we

believed it was useless, as we had had a lengthy and unsatisfactory interview with him here. "We consider the foregoing sufficient rea-sons for our letter of Jan. 31. Apart from the above reasons, the unjust manifestoes and unchristian assertions made by the leaders of the army and their representa-tives in this country, particularly their comparison of our movement with Moore scandal, their statement that we fell beneath 'the weight of flattery and temptation,' the unrebuked and excused assertion by one of their trusted staff officers that I (Ballington Booth) am insane and the most abominable reflections on the private character of Mrs. ing to the ranks of the old movement. By remaining in the movement we did not think that our influence would have affected the points at issue, as our judgment was disre-garded, but now that this separation has occurred, there will undoubtedly, for pol-icy sake, be great caution used in all these matters. There will undoubtedly be denials and counter-statements made to the above, but we can only add that we believe that our lives before the American public will at least exonerate us from insincerity of motive and unworthiness of pur-pose. We wish the army no evil, and would not have thus written had they taken our advice and remained silent.
"BALLINGTON BOOTH, "MAUD B. BOOTH."

CARRIED AWAY ON ICE.

Twenty-Eight Fishermen Blown Of the Newfoundland Coast.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 12.-Twenty-eight men were driven off shore on the ice last night. Two steamers which have been cruising to-day searching for them returned to-night unsuccessful. One of the men landed this morning, and it is supposed the others have got ashore at desolate points on the coast.

The steamer Kite arrived from the seal fisheries yesterday with a full cargo, and reported all the remaining ships but the Ranger. The latter has not been heard from since March 29, when it was learned that she was badly nipped and very leaky. Fears are now being expressed for her safety. She

SUNK NEAR COLON. Steamship City of Dallas at the Bot-

tom of the Gulf. NEW YORK, April 12 .- A dispatch to the World from Colon says: Captain Raymond. of the New Orleans steamship City of Dallas, arrived to-day and reports that his ship went down in twenty fathoms of water about forty miles west of this port. The passengers and crew were saved. Part of the crew had arrived in an open boat earlier in the day, seeking assistance. They said the machinery had collapsed and the steamship drifted helplessly. She had sprung a leak, too, and constant work at the pumps was necessary to keep her affoat. The steamer

Foxhall went to the rescue. Movements of Steamers. HALTIMORE, April 12.—Arrived: Montana, from London: Sailed: Scotia, for Hamburg. QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—Sailed: Cam-pania, from Liverpool for New York. HAVRE, April 12 .- Arrived: La Bretagne, from New York.

An official denial has been issued at St. Petersburg of the statement published all over the world that Port Arthur has been ceded to Russia by China, as a result of a secret offensive and defensive alliance be-

THE POPULAR BRANCH OF CON-GRESS HAS WASTED LITTLE TIME.

In Marked Contrast with the Senate, the House Has Busied Itself with Necessary Legislation.

READY TO ADJOURN JUNE 1

ONLY TWO MORE GENERAL APPRO-PRIATION BILLS TO BE PASSED.

Dupont Election Case to Be Reviewed by Senators Again To-Day-Peffer's Bond Inquiry Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-An unusually

early adjournment of Congress is being pre-

dicted by the Republican leaders in both houses and every sign points to the fulfilment of their prophesies. No Congress in many years has made the record for the transaction of routine business which stands to the credit of the present one, so far as the lower house is concerned at any rate. With all of the regular appropriation bills, except two, already passed by the House, with one of those remaining reported from the committee and likely to be passed with only a day or two of debate, and with the other in process of preparation, the House leaders are placing the limit of this session at the 1st of June, allowing, as they think, sufficient time for the Senate to take care of the important bills sent to it from he House. No other business except the regular appropriations, is actually necessary to be passed the last of the appropriation bills before the 15th of May. Of these bills five-the pension, Military Academy, urgent deficiency, diplomatic and consular and army bills-have been signed by the President and are law. The agricultural bill has been passed by both houses and is ready for the President's signature. The postoffice bill has been passed by both houses, but the Senate's amendments have not yet been agreed to by the House, and the legislative, executive and judicial bill is also in conference between the two houses. The Indian bill is in the Senate and the naval bill is ready for consideration. The sundry civil and the river and harbor bills have been sent to the Senate and referred to committees. In the House the fortifications bill stands ready for consideration and the last of the list, the general deficiency, is being prepared by the appropriations committee.

There remain, therefore, but two appropriation bills to be passed by the House and six for the Senate to act upon The Senate committee on appropriations is well up with its work on the appropriation bills, and the Senate is not far behind its committee. It is the general opinion that the appropriation committee can complete its three or four weeks' time, and that it is possible for the Senate to finish them by the middle of May. There are some who esti-mate that it will require until the 1st of June ish this result. No one puts it later With the appropriation bills out of the way t will be exceedingly difficult to hold the Senate in session for any purpose. Consequently the prevailing opinion in the Senate is that the final adjournment of the session will not be postponed far beyond the begins admitted on all hands that if adjournmen is reached as early as the majority predic and seem to desire a great many question which it was hoped the session would dispose of will be left suspended in the air, as it were. Among them are the bankruptcy Nicaraguan canal, Hawaiian cable, Pacific railroad, fur-seal and New Mexico and Ari-zona statehood bills, besides the Monroe doctrine resolution, the resolution for the elec-tion of Senators by the people, the Dupont election case, the Alabama investigation, the various financial bills and resolutions, and

the general bills reported and to be reported from the committee on commerce, pension The Dupont election case will be reviewed in the Senate to-morrow, when Chandler will make a speech in support of the committee report favorable to seating Mr. Dupont. He probably will be followed by Senator Quay in opposition to the report. This matter will probably consume the great er part of the day. If there is any time left Booth which have proceeded from another staff officer, we had sufficient reason for refusing to entertain any suggestion of return- | bill will be proceeded with. There will then be an effort to go on with the Indian bill are several special orders on the calendar for the week which may interfere more or less with this programme. There is a unanimous agreement to take up Senator Peffer's resolution for the investigation of the bund ssues for the past two years on Tuesday If not set aside, the question probably will give rise to a spirited financial debate of uncertain duration. The bill to reduce the cases in which the death penalty may be imposed in the United States courts is a special order for Wednesday. Senators Lodge and Nelson have given notices for speeches on Thursday on the immigration bill reported by Mr. Lodge from the committee on immi No one has any definite idea of the time which will be required to conclude consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The sectarian school question is still un-disposed of, and the debate on this may require another day. Either Senator Platt or Senator Jones will propose the amendment agreed on by the committee on Indian affairs looking to a change of the land system and the breaking up of the tribal relations of the Indians in Indian Territory. The friends of the amendment believe it will be accepted by the Senate but it probably will not be without elaborate explanation from its authors. A disagreement of the conferees of the two ouses on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill probably will be reported Monday on the portions of the bill relating to salaries of United States marshals and district attorneys and of Senate employes, and consideration of the report if made, will consume time. With these questions out of the way, the naval appro-

priation bill will be taken up. The general deficiency appropriation bill -the last of the supply bills-is in process of preparation in the appropriations committee, and pending the reporting of that bill to the House a variety of matters which have been held in abeyance in order that the appropriation bills might be pressed will be brought up for action. The most important of these is the bankruptcy bill, to which it is expected the House will devote several days. There are also several minor banking bills, including a bill to increase the circulation of national banks to the par value of the bonds deposited, and one or two general pension bills. To-mor-row is District of Columbia day, but District matters will occupy but a short time, and it is expected that the fortifications bill, which is on the calendar, will be passed before adjournment to-morrow night.

MURDERED IN SALVADOR. Robert Bonney, an American Citizen,

Killed-Investigation Demanded. WASHINGTON, April 12.-Robert Bonney, an American citizen, was murdered in San Salvador March 28, and, as a result, the State Department has demanded the fullest investigation. The case was brought to the attention of the United States officials by Conof Quincy, Ill., saying that his nephew. Rob- alarming is anticipated.

ert Bonney, was engaged in business near Sonsonate. San Salvador, and the statement had reached him that his nephew had been killed. Judge Bonney requested Mr. Marsh to look into the matter. The latter immediately presented the facts to Secretary Oiney, who cabled the United States consul at San Salvador for his knowledge of the affair. Through Secretary Oiney, Mr. Marsh to-day received a copy of a cablegram from Consul Murchmeyer, at San Salvador, which reads as follows: "Bonney was shot March 28. Found dead near Sonsonate. Parties unknown. Supposed object, robbery. Thorough investigation demanded."

Only Obnoxious Missionaries to Go. WASHINGTON, April 12.-The Turkish legation has received from the Sublime Porte, under yesterday's date, the following

"It has been falsely stated that the missionaries would be expelled. The imperial government has not taken and does not intend to take any general measure of expulsion of missionaries and Catholic priests. Those among them who attend peacefully to their business are not and will not be disturbed. But, surely, it cannot be the same for those who by their attitude try to disturb the order and tranquility of the country and place themselves in open hostility to the and place themselves in open hostility to the

to send them away from its territory and in so doing it avails itself of a right which in all justice nobody could contest." Appointed Teacher of Indians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 12.-William Fast-

laws and regulations in force in the empire.

The imperial government, watchful of the maintenance of public security, has the duty

horse, of the White Indian Manual Labor Institution, at Wabash, has been appointed a teacher of the day school, No. 5, at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota.

WILL FIGHT M'KINLEY

APAISTS THREATEN TO DEFEAT TH FAST-RUNNING OHIOAN.

Judge Stevens Says War Will Be Waged at the Republican Convention, and After, if the Major Wins.

CINCINATI, April 12.-Judge J. H. D. Stevdone, and although the House may take up | ens. of St. Louis, chairman of the national some of the more pressing of the general executive committee of the A. P. A., passed matters before it, such as the settlement of through Cincinanti to-night on his way to the Pacific railroad debts, the statehood and Boston. Regarding the fight that the A. P. A. bankruptcy bills, it is expected that many is making against McKinley, Judge Stevens said: "I noticed in a local newspaper this the interest of an early adjournment. It | morning what purported to be an interview seems probable that the House will have with prominent members of the association, which, in general, is correct, yet it is erroneous in some particulars. It is true that the A. P. A. will not give to Major McKinley its support, either for the nomination or for the election in November should he be nominated. His record is such that no A. P. A. member who is true to his principles, and who has not been weaned away from the association by promises of an office, can support it. Mr. McKinley has never recognized this organization."

Judge Stevens then enumerated the variuos grievances against McKinley, among them the neglect of McKinley's managers to grant an A. P. A. committee an audience in Washington on the 25th to the 30th of last March, and the fact that McKinley himself left unanswered telegrams sent by the committee to him. Judge Stevens then says: "We shall fight him in convention, and if he be nominated he cannot be elected." He says the committee was not un-friendly to McKinley when it met. In this respect the committee differed from President Traynor, editor of the Detroit Ameriirst offer, whereas McKinley and his managers refused requests for an audience though the oportunity was given for two consecutive weeks by committees in Wash-ington and New York. This meeting in New York was after a special committee had been sent in vain to interview McKinley in Ohio. Judge Stevens says Hon. W. Linton is the A. P. A. candidate.

In conclusion he says: "You may say for us that we are against McKinley to the last. We shall support only a positive, self-as-sertive man, who is no straddier on any issue, and is a man of more than one idea. From the knowledge I possess of our strength I know that the A. P. A. hold the balance of power, and Mr. McKinley can-not be nominated,"

TROUBLE IN LOUISIANA.

Bloodshed Predicted on Election Day if Negroes Arc Armed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 12.- The politcal outlook in northern Louisiana discloses an alarming condition of affairs and serious trouble, with a strong probability of much bloodshed, at the approaching election which occurs on April 21, is predicted. The fusion opposition to the Democrats is making a determined effort to win and there is no doubt that the Democratic ticket is in danger. should the negroes take the advice of their leaders and go to the polls armed there will certainly be trouble on election day, which, if once started, is bound to result in great bloodshed. The free silver men, it is well understood, will try and elect one of their own men to Congress next fall.

The Free Silverite Won.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12.-Further ports from yesterday's primaries confirm the nomination of Joseph F. Johnston, of sound money advocate. It now appears that Johnston will have 374 delegates in the State convention, out of 504, though there is some dispute about one or two of the counties. It is believed, however, the State convention, which meets here on the 21st, will adopt a sound-money platform and indorse the ad-ministration of Mr. Cleveland. By resolutions, Populists and others who would promse to support the nominees were admitted to participate in the primaries and many Populists availed themselves of the privi-leve, voting for Johnston, on account of his

JUMPED FROM A WINDOW.

Girl's Life Saved by Two Young Men Who Caught Her as She Fell.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12 .- A fire which started at 2 o'clock this morning in a threestory tenement house at the corner of Muirson and Orange streets, caused a loss of \$10,-000 and put the lives of the members of fifteen families in peril for a brief period. The fire started on the second floor of the building, which was a trame structure, owned by Sipe & Sigler, and the occupants of the upper suites of rooms all reached the fire escapes in safety, with the exception of one young woman named Mary Cox, who umped from a third-story window and was badly hurt. Charles Watkins, with his wife and baby, occupied one of the flats. He was awakened by smelling smoke. Hastily rousing his wife and child and putting on some of his clothes, he attempted to escape by way of the hall, but the flames drove him room of Misses Mary and Anna Cox. Both were throwing clothes from the winow. Watkins told them to come with him. He then smashed the panel in the door leading to the next suite, occupied by Miss Mae Burke. From the window of this room the fire escape could be reached and Miss Burke had already started to descend it. Watkins pulled his wife and child and Miss Anna Cox through the hole in the door and placed them on the fire escape. He then went back for Mary Cox, but just as he reached her she plunged from the window. Charles Wesley and Louis Traves, who discovered the fire, were standing below the They saw the girl preparing to ump and joining their hands they caught her as she fell. They were thrown to the ground, but they succeeded in breaking the force of her fall and she escaped with a broken arm and a few burns. Nearly all the people lost their clothing and household goods, but the losses are mostly covered by

John J. Ingalls III.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 12. - Ex-United States Senator John J. Ingalls is sick abed at his home here, suffering from a severe gressman Marsh, of Illinois, who had re-ceived a letter from Circuit Judge Bonney, tion, but his family state that nothing

PRICE 3 CENTS. AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON

POINTED VIEWS OF COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL ON THE SUBJECT.

How the People of All Civilized Nations Should Start to Reform the World and Add to Human Joys.

ALL SHOULD HAVE HOMES

AND EVERY CHILD SHOULD BE A CHILD BORN OF PURE LOVE.

Civilization of Employer and Employe Urged as a Means of Ending Labor Wars-Education of Children.

CHICAGO, April 12 .- Col. Robert G. Ungersoll spoke in Hooley's Theater before the Militant Church congregation to-day in response to an invitation extended by the pastor, Rev. John Rusk. In his letter of invitation, Rev. Mr. Rusk said: "The Militant Church, which is organized for the purpose of bettering the condition of mankind, regardless of creed or lack of it, desires to extend to you an invitation to preach for us some Sunday morning in the near future on the subject of your views as to what the Christian church should do and how." In accepting the invitation, Mr. Ingersoll said: "I was much pleased with the spirit of intellectual hospitality of your letter, and what I say, if anything, to your people will be in the same spirit of kindness and candor." In beginning his address Colonel Ingersoll said: There is no darkness but ignorance. Every human being is a necessary product of condi-tions, and every one is born with defects for seems to care nothing for the individual, nothing for the species. Life pursuing life and, in its turn, pursued by death, presses to the snow line of the possible, and every

form of life, of instinct, thought and action is fixed and determined by conditions, by countless antecedent and co-existing facts. The present is the child, and the necessary child, of all the past and the mother of at satisfy the wants of the body with food, with roof end raiment, and to feed the hunger of the mind, according to his capacity, with love, wisdom, philosophy, art and song. The wants of the savage are few, but with civilization the wants of the body increase, the intellectual horizon widens, and the brain demands more and more. The savage feels, but scarcely thinks. The passion of the savage is uninfluenced by his thought, while the

thought of the philosopher is uninfluenced by passion. Children have wants and passions before they are capable of reasoning So in the infancy of the race wants and pas A NATURAL BELIEVER. The savage was controlled by appearances, y impressions; he was mentally weak, mentally indolent, and his mind pursued the path of least resistance. Things were to him as they appeared to be. He was a natural believer in the supernatural and, finding himself beset by dangers and evils, he sought in many ways the aid of unseen powers. His children followed his example and for many ages, in many lands, millions and millions of human beings, many of them the kindest and the best, asked for supernatural help. Countless altars and temples have been built and sacrifice and song, with self-

denial, ceremony, thankfulness and prayer.

During all these ages the brain of man was being slowly and painfully developed. Gradually mind came to the assistance of muscle and thought became the friend of labor. Man has advanced just in the proportion that he has mingled thought with his work, just in the proportion that he has succeeded in get ting his head and hands into partnership All this was the result of experience. gant and miserly as she is, is our mo and our only teacher, and she is also the deceiver of men. Above her we cannot rise, below her we cannot fall. In her we find the seed and soil of all that is good, of all that is evil. Nature originates, nourishes, preserves and destroys. Good deeds bear fruit and in the fruit are seeds that in their turn bear fruit and seeds. Great thoughts are never lost, and words of kindness do not perish from the earth. Every brain is a field where nature sows the seeds of thought, and the crop depends upon the soil Every flower that gives its fragrance the wandering air leaves its influence of the soul of man. The wheel and swoop the winged creatures of the air suggest the murmur of the restless sea, the cataract's solemn chant, the thunder's voice, the happy babble of the brook, the whispering leaves, the thrilling notes of mating birds, the sigh-

ing winds, taught man to pour his heart in song and gave a voice to grief and hope, to love and death. In all that is, in mountain range billowed plain, in winding stream and desert sand, in cloud and star, in snow and rain, in calm and storm, in night and day, in woods and vales, in all the colors of divided light, in all there of growth and life, decay and death, in all that flies and floats and and qualities of things, man found the seeds man has wrought becomes a part of nature's marbles of the Greeks, like strains of music suggest the perfect and teach the melody of life. The great poems, paintings, invention theories and philosophies enlarge and mol the mind of man. All that is is natural. Al

of the natural man cannot go. REFORMING THE WORLD. Ignorance being darkness, the Colonel asked "How can we reform the world?" On

this point he said: First of all, man should avoid wastewaste of energy, waste of wealth. Every good man, every good woman, should try to do away with war and stop the appeal to savage force. Man in a savage state re-lies upon his strength and decides for himself what is right and what is wrong. Civilized men do not settle their differences by a resort to arms. They submit the quarrel to arbitrators and courts. This is great difference between the savage and the civilized. Nations, however, sustain the relations of savages to each other. is no way of settling their disputes. Each nation decides for itself, and each nation endeavors to carry its decision into effect This produces war. Thousands of men at this moment are trying to invent more dead-iy weapons to destroy their fellow-men. For 1,809 years peace has been preached, and yet the civilized nations are the most warlike of the world. There are in Europe to-day between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 of soldiers ready to take the field, and the frontiers of every civilized nation are pro-tected by breastwork and fort. The sea is covered with steel-clad ships filled with missiles of death. The civilized world has impoverished itself, and the debt of Ch om, mostly for war, is now nearly \$30,000,000. 000. The interest on this vast sum has to be paid. It has to be paid by labor, much of it by the poor, by those who are compelled to deny nselves almost the necessities of life This debt is growing year by year. There must come a change or Christendom will become bankrupt.

The interest on this debt amounts at least to \$900,000,000 a year, and the cost of support ing armies and navies, of repairing ships, of manufacturing new engines of death, proably amounts, including the interest on the debt, to at least \$6,000,000 a day. Allowing ten hours for a day-that is, for a working daythe waste of war is at least \$600,000 on hourthat is to say, \$10,000 a minute. Think of all this being paid for the purpose of killing and preparing to kill our fellow-men. Think of the good that could be done with this vast sum of money-the schools that could be built, the wants that could be supplied. Think of the homes it would build, the children it would clothe If we wish to do away with war, we must provide for the settlement of national differences by an international court. This court should be in perpetual session, its members should be selected by the various

governments to be affected by its decisions and, at the command and disposal of this court, the rest of Christendom being disarmed, there should be a multary force sufficient to carry its judgments into effect. There should be no other excuse, no other business for an army or a navy is the civilized world. No man has imagination enough to paint the agonies, the horrors ar Tueities of war. Think of sending shot and